

## LAW SCHOOL

### ADMINISTRATION

Lee E. Teitelbaum, dean of the law faculty and professor of law

John A. Siliciano, vice dean and professor of law

Gary J. Simson, associate dean for academic affairs and professor of law

Claire M. Germain, law librarian and professor of law

Harry B. Ash, associate dean for external relations

Richard D. Geiger, associate dean and dean of admissions, financial aid, and information technologies

Anne Lukingbeal, associate dean and dean of students

Karen V. Comstock, assistant dean for career services

Charles D. Cramton, assistant dean for graduate legal studies

John R. DeRosa, assistant dean for student affairs

Richard F. Robinson, assistant dean for administration and finance

Nan A. Colvin, registrar

### LAW SCHOOL

The primary function of the Law School is to prepare attorneys for both public and private practice where they will render the highest quality of ethical and professional service to their clients and further legal progress and reform. The curriculum is designed to prepare students for admission to the bar in all American states and territories.

Ordinarily, a student who is admitted to the Law School must have a baccalaureate degree from an approved college or university. The course of study leading to the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) covers three academic years. Students may be admitted to a program of study leading to the degree of Doctor of Law "with specialization in international legal affairs." The Law School also offers to a limited number of students an opportunity to earn both a J.D. degree and an LL.M. degree in international and comparative law.

There are combined graduate degree programs with the Johnson Graduate School of Management, the Department of City and Regional Planning of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the graduate divisions in economics, history, and philosophy of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Université de Paris I (Pantheon-Sorbonne), and Humboldt University, as well as a special opportunity for highly qualified undergraduates in the College of Arts and Sciences to register in the Law School during their senior year.

Each year the graduate program of the Cornell Law School admits a limited number of students, generally all from abroad. The LL.M. degree (Master of Laws, Legum Magister) and the J.S.D. degree (Doctor of the Science of Law, Jurisprudentiae Scientiae Doctor) are conferred. A small number of law graduates may also be admitted as special students, to pursue advanced legal studies without seeking a degree.

For further information, refer to the Law School catalog, which may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar, Myron Taylor Hall.

### FIRST-YEAR COURSES

#### LAW 500 Civil Procedure

Fall and spring. 6 credits. K. M. Clermont, B. J. Holden-Smith, F. F. Rossi.

An introduction to civil litigation, from commencement of action through disposition on appeal, studied in the context of the federal procedural system. Also, a detailed consideration of federalism and ascertainment of applicable law; jurisdiction, process, and venue; and former adjudication.

#### LAW 502 Constitutional Law

Fall. 4 credits. T. Eisenberg, S. L. Johnson, S. H. Shiffrin, G. J. Simson.

A study of basic American constitutional law, including judicial review, some structural aspects of the Constitution as developed particularly in light of the passage of the Civil War amendments, and certain of its rights provisions.

#### LAW 504 Contracts

Fall and spring. 6 credits. R. A. Hillman, R. S. Summers, W. F. Taylor.

An introduction to the nature, functions, and processes of exchange, contract, and contract law. The course focuses on the predominant rules and principles governing contract and related obligation, including the substantive reasons underlying the rules and principles.

#### LAW 506 Criminal Law

Spring. 4 credits. S. D. Clymer, S. P. Garvey.

An introductory study of the criminal law, including theories of punishment, analysis of the elements of criminal liability and available defenses, and consideration of specific crimes as defined by statute and the common law.

#### LAW 508 Legal Methods

Fall and spring. 4 credits. P. S. Anderson, J. B. Atlas, C. D. Bond, E. M. McKee, A. J. Mooney.

Legal Methods is a full-year course designed to introduce first-year students to lawyering skills, with primary emphasis on legal writing, analysis, and research. In the context of a law office, students create some of the essential legal writings that lawyers produce. Students develop their oral and written advocacy skills and start thinking about litigation strategy. At the end of the year, the students argue their case. Instruction occurs in small sections of

approximately 37 students and in individual conferences.

#### LAW 512 Property

Spring. 4 credits. G. S. Alexander, R. E. Atkinson, Jr.

An investigation of the law's protection of ownership, including the beginnings of property, legal and equitable estates, concurrent ownership, and public and private regulation of land use.

#### LAW 515 Torts

Fall. 4 credits. J. A. Henderson, Jr., D. A. Kysar, J. A. Siliciano.

An introduction to the principles of civil liability in the tort field: intentional wrongs, negligence, and strict liability. Attention is also given to the processes by which tort disputes are handled in our legal system.

### GRADUATE COURSE

#### LAW 621 Contracts in a Global Society

Fall. 3 credits. Limited to graduate students. S. J. Schwab.

This course is designed for foreign-trained lawyers who are familiar with basic contract law in their own country. It surveys the Anglo-American common law of contracts and related civil obligations. The pedagogic approach focuses on the case method and is Socratically based, similar to the traditional first-year course in Contracts.

#### LAW 676 Principles of American Legal Writing

Fall. 2 credits. Limited enrollment. Limited to graduate students. K. Silverstein.

This course provides foreign-trained lawyers with an introduction to the essential principles of legal writing in the United States and an opportunity to practice some of the forms of writing common to American legal practice. Students prepare such documents as client letters and memoranda in the context of representing a hypothetical client. Students also learn and practice various research strategies.

### UPPERCLASS COURSES

#### LAW 601 Accounting for Lawyers

Spring. 2 credits. J. G. Davis.

This course is designed to introduce students to the basic concepts and fundamentals of financial accounting. It focuses on: accrual accounting concepts, principles and conventions; the presentation of financial statements (balance sheets, income statements, statements of cash flow); the interpretation and analysis of financial statements; and the use and misuse of accounting information. The goal of the course is to enable students to critically review a company's financial statements. The course is intended primarily for students with little or no prior background in bookkeeping or accounting.

**LAW 602 Administrative Law: The Law of the Regulatory State**

Fall, spring. 3 credits. Limited enrollment.  
C. R. Farina, D. B. Spence.

An introduction to the constitutional and other legal issues posed by the modern administrative state. Topics include: procedural due process, separation of powers, procedural modes of administrative policymaking; judicial review of agency action; and the oversight and control relationships between agencies and Congress or the President. The course provides a working familiarity with the fundamentals of administrative procedure, as well as a larger inquiry into the role of agencies in our constitutional system—and the effect of legal doctrine on shaping that role.

**LAW 608 American Indian Law**

Fall. 2 credits. D. T. White.

The class is intended to provide a basic understanding and overview of the fundamental principles of Indian law. It examines the origins of Indian law, historical development of the law, tribal sovereign powers, tribal-state conflicts, Indian water rights, economic development, and hunting and fishing rights. A number of recent cases are discussed in detail. Students are graded on the basis of short papers, rather than a final exam.

**LAW 610 Antitrust Law**

Spring. 2 or 3 credits. Students who have taken an antitrust course in the Paris Program may take this course for 2 credits.  
G. A. Hay.

A consideration of the basic antitrust rules enacted by Congress and amplified by the courts to protect competitive markets and limit the exercise of monopoly power. Topics include: price fixing, boycotts, and market allocation agreements among competitors; agreements between suppliers and customers; joint ventures; attempts to monopolize and monopolization; price discrimination; and mergers.

**LAW 611 Arbitration**

Fall. 2 credits. Limited enrollment.  
F. K. Moss.

Arbitration is the principal method of resolving disputes between unions and employers, between securities brokers and their clients, and under international business agreements, and is gaining favor in many other areas. This course familiarizes students with arbitration practice in a variety of fields through readings of simulation exercises and other methods.

**LAW 613 Bankruptcy**

Spring. 3 credits. Prerequisite: Students who have taken Debtor-Creditor Law are ineligible for this course. T. Eisenberg. Selected topics in the law of bankruptcy. An overview of the various bankruptcy chapters and a detailed study of the bankruptcy provisions of most general applicability. The relationship between the rights of an Article 9-secured creditor and the bankruptcy trustee's power to avoid liens. Related topics in the enforcement of money judgments and the law of fraudulent conveyance.

**LAW 615 Children, Parents, and the State**

Fall. 2 credits. L. E. Teitelbaum. This course explores legal and social understandings of the rights of children, parents, and the state with respect to issues such as access to and control over the content of education, authority regarding health care, claims to speech and expression, and

procreative decisions. The course also examines the operation of rights in connection with juvenile court jurisdiction over neglect and abuse, delinquency, and status offenses.

**[LAW Commercial Law**

3 credits. Not offered 2001–2002.

Examines a variety of commercial dealings and focuses on Articles 2 and 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code, with some coverage of other Articles and the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The course is designed to give students an understanding of commercial statutes and to inform them about many of the underlying commercial transactions to which the law relates.]

**LAW 617 Comparative Public Law**

Fall. 2 credits. Limited enrollment.  
Y. M. Cripps.

This course focuses on a comparison between the constitutional and administrative law of the United States and the United Kingdom and the structure and influences of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches in those systems. Continental public law concepts such as legitimate expectations and proportionality are among those that are examined in relation to the ways in which they have influenced the development of British and EU public law, and questions are raised as to whether such concepts have a role to play in the constitutional and administrative law of the United States. The course involves presentation and discussion of papers in class in lieu of a final exam. Each student writes a 10–15 page paper that is presented in class as well as very brief written critiques of the other students' papers.

**LAW 619 Conflict of Laws**

Spring. 3 credits. G. J. Simson.

A study of the methods used by courts to decide the applicable law in cases that, in their parties or events, involve more than one state or country. Attention is given to the due-process limitations on jurisdiction, a state's obligation under the full-faith-and-credit clause to respect sister-state judgments, and conflicts between federal and state law.

**LAW 620 Constitutional Law II: The First Amendment**

Spring. 3 credits. S. H. Shiffrin.

A comprehensive discussion of freedom of speech, press, and association. The free-exercise-of-religion clause and the establishment clause of the First Amendment are treated less extensively.

**LAW 622 Copyright**

Fall. 3 credits. P. W. Martin.

This course provides students with a comprehensive overview of the U.S. copyright law. It covers the substantive and procedural requirements for qualifying for copyright protection, then provides an in-depth study of the rights granted to authors under this law, the standards for judging copyright infringement, public policy limitations on the scope of copyright interest (such as the fair use defense), and remedies available to successful litigants. Issues raised by new information technologies and recent amendments addressing them receive special attention. The course also provides some comparative and international copyright law components.

**LAW 623 Corporate and White Collar Crime**

Fall. 3 credits. S. P. Garvey.

White collar crime is one of the fastest growing areas of specialization in the legal

profession. The collapse of the savings and loan industry, rampant fraud in the nation's financial markets, and systemic corruption in the health care industry have contributed to a dramatic increase in federal white collar crime prosecutions over the past twenty years. This course examines some of the principal statutes that are used to prosecute corporate and white collar crime. We consider theories of liability including traditional white collar offenses like mail and wire fraud, insider trading, perjury, obstruction of justice, and bribery. They also include more recent entries into the field such as RICO, money laundering, and laws enacted to combat government contract fraud. The course also provides an introductory look at the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

**LAW 624 Corporate Finance and Emerging Markets**

Spring. 3 credits. A. B. Kingston.

The course examines legal aspects of various types of corporate finance transactions in emerging markets, and the role of commercial lawyers in these transactions. The course focuses on corporate finance transactions occurring in the midst of the transformation of former Soviet bloc states from command to market economic systems. Transactions in emerging markets pose different political, economic, social, and legal challenges from those arising from transactions in other, more predictable, legal systems. At the same time, the globalization of the world economy and the profound shortage of capital in many emerging markets make this one of the fastest growing fields of commercial law.

**LAW 625 Corporations**

Fall or spring. 4 credits. Limited enrollment. J. R. Macey, T. Ruskola.

An introduction to the business corporation laws affecting the rights and roles of corporate boards of directors, senior executive officers, and shareholders, with an emphasis on large, publicly traded firms. Shareholders' economic interests and shareholders' limited participation rights in corporate decision making are examined. The latter part of the course focuses on directors' and officers' fiduciary obligations to shareholders, examining the operation of these duties in a variety of settings and transactions. Issues relating to the roles and functions assumed by corporate attorneys (with respect to their clients) and the role of business corporations within society are also addressed. No previous business knowledge is assumed.

**LAW 627 Criminal Procedure**

Fall. 3 credits. J. H. Blume.

This course surveys the law of criminal procedure, with emphasis on the constitutional constraints that regulate the pretrial stage of the criminal process. More specifically, the course focuses on the law of interrogations and confessions, the admissibility of evidence, and on the right to counsel throughout all stages of the criminal process.

**LAW 629 Current Topics at the Crossroads of Law and Finance (also NBA 551)**

Spring. 3 credits. J. R. Macey, M. O'Hara.

Financial institutions of all kinds, whether they are formally known as insurance companies, banks, investment banks, mutual funds, or pension funds, invest money on behalf of clients in a wide variety of investment vehicles. This course looks at the way that these financial institutions are treated from

both a legal and an economic perspective. Emphasis is placed on the intersections between modern financial theory and legal analysis. Topics covered include insurance, bank regulation and reform, securities markets, investment banking, and pensions.

**[LAW Death Penalty in America: A Survey]**

2 credits. Not offered 2001-2002.

The course surveys the law relating to the administration of the death penalty.]

**LAW 630 Directed Reading**

Fall or spring. 1 or 2 credits. Arrange directly with instructor. See Law School Registrar.

An examination of a topic through readings selected by arrangement between the instructor and an individual student or group of students (not exceeding eight).

**LAW 632 Employment Discrimination Law: Past, Present, and Future Approaches to Achieving Equal Opportunity**

Fall. 2 credits. J. R. Gaulding.

By now most people know that it is illegal to discriminate in the workplace on the basis of certain factors such as race, sex, religion, age, or disability. But what does this really mean? This course explores this question in historical context, highlighting trends in federal law under Title VII, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA). It examines some key doctrinal puzzles (e.g., Why does unconscious bias qualify as "intentional discrimination"? and, Why aren't all persons fired on the basis of their disability protected by disability law?) and considers the impact of economic and cognitive psychology research on our understanding of the scope and purpose of equal opportunity law.

**LAW 633 Employment Law**

Spring. 3 credits. S. J. Schwab.

Survey of major statutory schemes, constitutional principles, and common law doctrines that affect the employer-employee relationship in the public and private sectors, other than laws regulating union formation and collective bargaining, which are covered in Labor Law. Topics covered include unjust dismissal, drug testing, free speech, privacy, and antidiscrimination laws. In addition, the course provides an overview of major statutory schemes affecting the terms and conditions of employment, such as workers' compensation, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

**LAW 636 Environmental Law**

Spring. 3 credits. D. B. Spence.

The course surveys the major environmental laws, with a primary focus on federal statutes (CERCLA, RCRA, NEPA, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Act). The course lays out the various governmental tools used to address the problems of environmental degradation and discusses the value of these tools. Special attention is paid to the economic, social, and political obstacles to efficient regulation of the environment.

**LAW 638 Estate Planning**

Fall. 2 credits. Limited enrollment. A. F. Grable.

This course covers problems involving planning and drafting for the transfer of property, both during lifetime and at death, taking into account relevant property law and

federal and state income, gift, and estate taxes.

**LAW 640 Evidence**

Fall or spring. 3 credits. S. D. Clymer, F. F. Rossi.

The rules of evidence in civil and criminal cases with emphasis on relevance, authentication, witnesses, experts, and hearsay. The course focuses on the Federal Rules of Evidence, with some attention to how they diverge from the common law.

**LAW 641 The Evolving Law of Patents: Patents and Biotechnology**

Fall. 2 credits. Y. M. Cripps.

This course focuses on the ways in which biotechnological developments are affecting traditional notions of property, intellectual property, and information. In addition to patent law, other forms of property protection, such as copyright, are examined through a biotechnological prism and compared with the way in which they operate, for example, in relation to the Internet and digital technology. There is also an examination of whether genetically engineered organisms and other biotechnological products should be granted intellectual property protection either within the existing frameworks of intellectual property law or under some new regime designed specifically for that purpose. As is inevitable in any discussion of intellectual property law, international perspectives are important. The course involves presentation and discussion of papers in class in lieu of a final exam. Each student writes a 10-15 page paper that is presented in class as well as very brief written critiques of the other students' papers.

**LAW 642 Family Law**

Spring. 3 credits. M. A. Fineman.

In this course we use scientific and social scientific information to evaluate our assumptions and beliefs and to call into question the appropriateness of a number of current state laws regulating families. We examine the evolution of our society's understanding of and expectations for marriage, and shifts over the past several decades in the nature of and justification for state regulation of that institution. Substantial attention is paid to the social and legal consequences of marriage dissolution, including an examination of the imposition of a gender neutrality-gender equality model in the divorce context.

**LAW 643 Federal Courts**

Spring. 4 credits. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law and second semester of Civil Procedure. Students without such background should consult with instructor. B. J. Holden-Smith.

This course examines the various constitutional and judge-made doctrines that control access to the federal courts to vindicate federal rights. It is particularly valuable for those planning a career in public interest or the public sector, anyone else expecting to litigate extensively in federal court, and students who have or hope to obtain a judicial clerkship. Topics covered include: case of controversy limitations, including standing; constitutional and statutory limits on jurisdiction; causes of action for constitutional and statutory rights, including 42 U.S.C. §1983 and *Bivens* actions; and bars to such actions, including the various abstention doctrine and the emerging law on 11th Amendment and sovereign immunities.

**LAW 644 Federal Income Taxation**

Fall or spring. 4 credits. Limited enrollment. W. C. Gifford, R. A. Green.

A basic course designed to develop understanding of tax concepts and ability to work effectively with the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, cases, and other tax materials.

**[LAW Feminist Jurisprudence]**

3 credits. Limited enrollment. Not offered 2001-2002.

This course examines the role of law, and, more generally, the role of the state, in perpetuating and remedying inequities against women. We study several paradigmatic feminist legal theories, including equality, difference, dominance, and various antiessentialist theories (e.g. intersectional, poststructuralist). Among the questions considered are: How does the law help to construct gender? In what ways does it interact with cultural images and assumption regarding women to perpetuate women's disadvantaged status in society? To what extent can a set of institutions implicated in women's marginalization be used to remedy it? Can a legal system predicated on the liberal assumption of a unitary, prepolitical, autonomous self accommodate feminist accounts of social construction, constrained "choice," or decentered subjects? What methods have feminists used to argue in and about the law? And, do these methods themselves have the potential to transform legal thinking?

**LAW 647 Health Law**

Fall. 3 credits. L. I. Palmer.

This course examines the role of law and policy in the health care industry. Students are invited to take a "systems approach" to the study of the role of law in arriving at coherent policy solutions for a host of dilemmas facing a rapidly evolving industry. Students are asked to consider if a particular statute, regulation, or judicially crafted legal doctrine is consistent with new developments or any public policy towards health care. Topics covered include: access to health care; purchasing health care; commercialism vs. professionalism; the antitrust challenge to professional dominance; changing institutional providers; and public and industry-sponsored quality control.

**LAW 649 Initial Public Offerings and Acquisitions**

Spring. 3 credits. Limited enrollment.

Prerequisite: Corporations. Z. J. Shulman.

An in-depth look at initial public offerings and acquisitions from a practitioner's point of view. With respect to initial public offerings, the course covers: the applicable statutory framework, pre-offering corporate preparations (such as the implementation of poison pills and stock option plans), the due diligence process, the implementation of corporate governance policies appropriate for a public company, the offering registration process, liability under federal securities laws, the Securities and Exchange Commission review process, underwriting arrangements, selection of a trading forum (i.e., NYSE, NASDAQ, or AMEX), and the transaction closing. Regarding mergers and acquisitions, the course explores: financing alternatives, accounting treatment, due diligence, choosing an appropriate transaction structure (i.e., stock versus asset sale), public company transaction issues (i.e., antitakeover matters and fiduciary duty concerns), and crucial legal aspects of the acquisition, such as letters of intent,

successor liability, continuity of employees, and noncompetition agreements.

**LAW 652 International Business Transactions**

Fall. 3 credits. J. J. Barceló III, with D. A. Ridgway.

An examination of the unique legal features of business transactions across national boundaries. The first half of the course deals with the private law of international transactions. The topics covered include: choice of law in the United States and Europe concerning international sales; the U.N. Convention on the International Sale of Goods; financing international transactions through letters of credit; and international dispute settlement (litigation and arbitration). The second half of the course deals with public regulatory law, including an overview of the World Trade Organization (WTO/GATT) with some attention to the trade-environment conflict; fair and unfair trade rules (escape clause, subsidies and countervailing duties, and antidumping); the trade consequences of intellectual property rights; and international antitrust.

**LAW 653 International Commercial Arbitration**

Fall. 3 credits. J. J. Barceló III, with D. A. Ridgway.

A study of arbitration as a dispute resolution process for international trade and business disputes. The course analyzes ad hoc and institutional arbitration, the authority of arbitral panels, enforcement of agreement to arbitrate, challenging arbitrators, procedure and choice of law in arbitral proceedings, and enforcement of international arbitral awards. The course gives special attention to the international convention on the recognition and enforcement of international arbitral agreements and awards (New York Convention) and the UNCITRAL (U.N. Commission of International Trade Law) arbitral rules and model law. It focuses on commercial arbitration as an international phenomenon and not on arbitration under any particular national system.

**LAW 655 International Human Rights**

Spring. 3 credits. Recommended prerequisite: Public International Law. D. Wippman.

This course explores the development and effectiveness of international legal rules governing the conduct of a state toward people within its jurisdiction. Topics include the substantive norms of human rights, and their philosophic basis; the mechanisms for the protection of human rights, such as the United Nations, international human rights treaty bodies, and domestic courts; and current issues such as the doctrine of humanitarian intervention, the status of indigenous peoples, and human rights during armed conflicts.

**LAW 657 International Organizations and Human Rights Institutions**

Fall. 3 credits. M. Ndulo.

The course provides a comprehensive legal analysis of problems concerning membership, the structure of the United Nations organs, and a variety of other international organizations. It considers their functions and acts taking into account the United Nations Charter and texts establishing these organizations. The course further considers the structure, jurisdiction, and functions of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal

Court. It also examines the international machinery for the protection of human rights in the world community including the United Nations Human Rights Committee, the European Court of Human Rights, and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Relevant decisions of these courts and of municipal courts are studied as well as basic documents.

**[LAW International Protection of Intellectual Property]**

2 credits. Recommended prerequisite: Intellectual Property. Not offered 2001–2002.

This course studies intellectual property rights in the international legal system. A general introduction reviews the international protection of patents, trademarks, industrial design, and copyright. The starting and focal point is the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) adopted in the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The international protection of intellectual property is studied through consideration of the TRIPS agreement and the several international conventions the observation of which is made mandatory for WTO Members by TRIPS. Also examined are issues of international court jurisdiction and applicable law in the area of intellectual property.]

**LAW 658 International Taxation**

Fall. 3 credits. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. W. C. Gifford.

This course examines the U.S. income tax treatment of foreign investment and business operations in the United States, as well as the treatment of U.S. investment and business operations abroad. The course focuses on international tax jurisdiction and on the methods by which the United States relieves international double taxation, both by statute and through income tax treaties.

**LAW 659 Introduction to Chinese Law and Jurisprudence**

Fall. 2 credits. T. Ruskola.

This course is an introduction to the comparative study of Chinese law and legal thought. It starts by analyzing the tradition of imperial Chinese law and its theoretical foundations, and then turns to early twentieth-century law reforms and the introduction of socialist law and jurisprudence. The course ends with the study of post-Mao law reforms and their implications for the future of Chinese law. In addition to its substantive focus, the course considers methodological problems involved in the cross-cultural study of law. Some of the more general themes that run throughout the course include the following: To what extent is "law" a useful analytical category in Sino-American comparison? How is law related to capitalism and socialism? To culture and socio-economic organization more generally? How and why has Chinese law changed over time? What happens when Eastern and Western legal systems come in contact with each other?

**LAW 660 Labor Law**

Fall. 3 credits. K. V. W. Stone.

A study of collective bargaining, including the process of union formation, legal regulation of strikes and other economic weapons, negotiation and enforcement of collective agreements, the duty of fair representation, the application of antitrust law to union activity, and the relationship between federal labor law and local laws regulating the employment contract.

**LAW 661 Land-Use Planning**

Fall. 3 credits. E. F. Roberts.

A study of the legal matrix as a method of controlling the environment in which people live and work, including public nuisance as a device to control the town environment; zoning as a control mechanism; conflict between zoning as a plan for growth and as a brake on development; subdivision controls; planning as a respectable government activity; the dynamics of planning, zoning, subdivision controls, and private land-use controls; the rehabilitation-of-center-city syndrome; and future prospects of maintaining a decent environment in a class driven multilingual and culturally tribal society that lacks a genuine moral consensus.

**LAW 662 Law, Language, and Ethnic and Racial Identity**

Spring. 2 credits. V. Santiago-Irizarry.

This course examines the influential role that language has in the law and in legal processes, especially in constructing ethnic and racial identity in the United States. We approach the law from a critical anthropological perspective, as a cultural system rather than as an abstract collection of rules, norms, and procedures, to examine how legal processes contribute to the creation and maintenance of asymmetrical power relations. Since racism and racialization have been salient experiences of inequality in the United States, they provide us with a particularly appropriate analytical focus. Course material draws on anthropological, linguistic, and critical race theory as well as ethnographies, legislation, and legal cases to guide and document our analyses.

**LAW 664 Law of Branding: Trademarks, Trade Dress, and Unfair Competition**

Spring. 2 credits. N. D. St. Landau.

Fundamental trademark, trade dress, and unfair competition laws are examined in the context of assisting clients to execute branding and marketing strategies. Special focus is given to branding as it relates to: "consumer products companies," the impact of e-business and the Internet on branding strategies and acquisitions; and complex proof issues in trademark and domain name litigation. Marketing strategies embody fundamental and long-established principles of the trademark laws. The Lanham Act is used to address issues ranging from confusingly similar words and designs, to false and unsubstantiated advertising claims, and public appropriation—and misappropriation—of long-established corporate icons in today's e-commerce world. This course examines the basics of this rapidly changing body of law.

**LAW 667 Lawyers and Clients**

Spring. 3 credits. Satisfies the professional responsibility requirement. D. A. Kysar.

A survey and critique of: the law governing the practice of law and the legal profession's norms concerning the lawyer-client relationship; the social functions of lawyers; the modes and patterns in which legal services are or are not made available to the public; and ethical theory relating to lawyer role and conduct.

**LAW 668 Legal Aspects of Foreign Investment in Developing Countries**

Spring. 3 credits. M. B. Ndulo.

This course studies legal aspects of foreign investments in developing countries. It seeks to identify legal problems that are likely to

affect a commercial investment in a developing country. Inter alia, it deals with the public international law principles and rules governing the establishment by foreign businesses of various factors of production (persons and capital) on the territory of other states and the protection of such investments. Thus, the course includes a discussion of the following topics: economic development and foreign capital; obstacles to the flow of investments to developing countries; guarantees to investors and investment codes; bilateral treaties; nationalization; joint ventures; transfer of technology; arbitration; investment insurance; unification of trade law; and the settlement of investment disputes.

#### **LAW 669 The Legal Profession**

Spring. 3 credits. Satisfies the professional responsibility requirement.

R. E. Atkinson, Jr.

This course is designed to give students a working knowledge of the regulation of the practice of law. The course explores both the policies served by that system of regulation and the problems encountered in its design and implementation. Actual and hypothetical problem situations are analyzed in light of the Code of Professional Responsibility, the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, and, less extensively, several schools of social science and moral philosophy.

#### **LAW 670 Legislation**

Spring. 3 credits. L. I. Palmer.

This course explores various theories of legislation by studying how statutes become a source of public policy, how judges interpret them, and how lawyers draft them. Drafting exercises are used throughout the course to determine to what degree legislation can be used to reform law or to remedy particular social problems.

#### **LAW 671 Media Law**

Fall. 2 credits. J. P. Due.

This course examines various aspects of media law. It begins by considering the scope of First Amendment protection of the media. It then focuses on legal issues arising from news gathering and moves on to issues arising from publication, such as defamation, publication-related privacy torts, and rights of publicity. The course briefly examines basic copyright concepts in order to lay the groundwork for close study of disputes over electronic publishing rights to collective works. Various recent landmark developments in the case law are highlighted.

#### **LAW 672 Mergers and Acquisitions**

Fall. 2 credits. Limited enrollment.

R. F. Balotti.

This course examines the principal business and legal issues in the purchase and sale of publicly held businesses. Emphasis is placed on the duties of directors in the acquisitions of publicly held companies (including hostile takeovers).

#### **LAW 673 Negotiation and Mediation: Alternative Dispute Resolution and Non-Traditional Approaches to Conflict.**

Spring. 2 credits. Limited enrollment.

J. Meyer.

This course inquires into the theories and practice of conflict resolution and focuses on non-traditional, cutting-edge alternatives to the traditional litigation process. The course introduces students to the spectrum of ADR processes and teaches interviewing and

counseling, negotiation and mediation as skill sets. A variety of approaches are used to analyze issues and develop skill sets, including lecture/discussion, video tapes, negotiation exercises and simulated mediations.

#### **LAW 674 Negotiations**

Spring. 3 credits. Limited enrollment.

S. C. Kurvilla.

The purpose of this course is to provide opportunities for class participants to develop their negotiating abilities for use in organizational and other settings. The course is premised on the assumption that negotiating concepts are best learned through practice which is grounded in rigorous analysis and reflection. While theoretical principles and concepts from various reference disciplines (such as social psychology, sociology, and economics) are presented through lectures and readings, this course focuses primarily on improving practical skills. Class participants not only learn to enhance their individual abilities in dyadic and group situations, but also to analyze contexts for the most effective application of these skills.

#### **LAW 675 Partnership Taxation**

Spring. 2 credits. R. A. Green.

This course provides an introduction to the taxation of partnerships and limited liability companies. The course focuses on the tax issues arising upon the formation, operation, and liquidation of a partnership or LLC.

#### **LAW 677 Problems in Commercial Law: Sales, Leases, and Electronic Commerce**

Spring. 3 credits. W. F. Taylor.

This course explores contemporary issues in Commercial Law with particular emphasis on sales, leases and electronic transactions. This exploration is pursued primarily through the problem solving method with the objective of encouraging students to concentrate on the exact statutory language in the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and other related federal statutes. Because of the recent changes in the commercial world around the UCC such as electronic contracts, this course selectively integrates materials on the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA), the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA) and the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG). This course extends the ideas explored in the traditional Contracts course.

#### **[LAW Private Justice: Arbitration and Other Forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution]**

4 credits. Limited enrollment. Not offered 2001-2002.

Arbitration has become a major aspect of legal practice in such fields as labor law, commercial law, securities law, family law, and other areas. This course examines the developing law of arbitration and the relationship between private arbitration and the judicial system. It examines issues such as the enforceability of arbitration agreements, arbitral due process, judicial review of arbitration awards, and the effect of arbitration on statutory rights. It also examines other forms of alternative dispute resolution including: mediation, small claims courts, and the new mandatory arbitration requirements of some federal and state judicial systems. The course focuses on the law of alternative dispute mechanisms and includes six simulation and problem-solving sessions.]

#### **LAW 678 Products Liability**

Fall. 3 credits. J. A. Henderson, Jr.

Course involves applications of products-liability doctrine and theory to a variety of problems drawn from or closely approximating actual litigation. Serves as an overview of the relevant case law, statutes, and administrative regulations, including the new *Restatement, Third, of Torts: Products Liability*.

#### **LAW 680 Public International Law**

Fall. 3 credits. D. Wippman.

An introduction to the legal rules governing the conduct of states vis-à-vis other states, individuals, and international organizations, with reference to major current events and issues. Topics include the nature, sources, and effectiveness of international law; the establishment and recognition of states; principles concerning state sovereignty, territory, and jurisdiction; the law of treaties; state responsibility; international criminal law; and human rights. Special attention is given to the law governing the use of force.

#### **LAW 681 Securities Regulation and the Regulation of Financial Intermediaries**

Fall. 3 credits. J. R. Macey.

This course covers the federal rules relating to the public offering of securities, secondary market trading of securities, and the regulation of commercial banking, investment banking, and investment companies (mutual funds). Emphasis is placed on the relationship between the various forms of financial intermediation and capital formation, and on the role of these activities in corporate governance. The increasing internationalization of the capital markets, and the public policy issues related to globalization, are also discussed.

#### **LAW 682 Sex Discrimination and the Law**

Spring. 3 credits. R. L. Lieberwitz.

This course examines various legal issues relevant to discrimination on the basis of sex. Among the problems analyzed are: sexual harassment; pornography; reproductive rights; prostitution; work-family conflict; inequality in employment opportunities; gay and lesbian rights; welfare rights; and affirmative action

#### **LAW 683 Social Security Law**

Spring. 3 credits. P. W. Martin.

The course focuses especially on how Social Security's benefit rules relate to employment, families, and household composition and how its procedures address the challenge of adjudicating the massive numbers of benefit claims that arise each year. It introduces the general features of the Social Security Act's entitlement, benefit formulae, and procedural rules; highlights those that pose the greatest difficulty to administrators and advocates; and surveys current proposals for change.

#### **LAW 684 Sports Law**

Spring. 2 credits. Recommended prerequisites: Antitrust Law and Labor Law.

W. B. Briggs.

The course traces the development of sports law in the United States. Particular attention is given to the relationship of sports with antitrust and labor law. Contemporary issues involving arbitration, collective bargaining, amateur athletics, agents, torts, criminal law, and constitutional law are addressed.



**LAW 686 Supervised Teaching**

Fall or spring. 1 or 2 credits. Arrange directly with instructor. See Law School Registrar.

**LAW 687 Supervised Writing**

Fall or spring. 1, 2, or 3 credits. Arrange directly with instructor. See Law School Registrar.

**LAW 688 Supervised Teaching and Supervised Writing—Legal Methods Honors Fellows Program**

Fall, spring. 4 credits for full year. Prerequisite: Application Process.

Legal Methods Honors Fellows serve for the full year as teaching assistants in the Legal Methods course and as mentors to first-year law students. With training and guidance from the Legal Methods faculty, the Honors Fellows work closely and one-on-one with the students on the various writing projects. In addition to meeting regularly with students, and reviewing and critiquing their work, Honors Fellows may help design writing and research assignments, prepare model memoranda, participate in role-playing exercises during mock interviewing or negotiating sessions, judge oral arguments, and assist the librarians with research training. The Honors Fellows are also responsible for teaching and holding classes on the Bluebook.

Additionally, Honors Fellows serve as mentors to the entering students to help them make the most of the foundational first year of law school. The Fellows hold workshops on basic law school skills and, during the spring semester, under the direction of the Dean of Students, a small group of Fellows may tutor first-year law students.

**LAW 689 Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders**

Fall. 3 credits. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. R. Green.

This course examines the federal income taxation of corporate structure and transactions, including incorporation, dividends, redemptions, liquidations, divisions, and reorganizations.

**LAW 692 Trial Advocacy**

Spring. 4 credits. Prerequisite: Evidence. Limited enrollment. F. F. Rossi.

This course is devoted to the study of the trial. Fundamental skills are taught in the context of challenging procedural and substantive law problems. Each stage of the trial is examined: jury selection, opening, objections, direct examination, cross-examination, impeachment, expert witnesses, child witnesses, summation, and pretrial. In addition to exercises every week on a particular segment of a trial, the student also does a full-day jury trial at the completion of the course. Video equipment is used to teach and critique student performances. There are frequent written assignments.

**LAW 694 Trusts and Estates**

Fall. 4 credits. G. S. Alexander.

The course surveys the basic law of succession to property, including wills and intestate succession, and the law of trusts. Among the recurring themes of the course are strict and lenient enforcement of formal requirements and methods of interpretation. This is not a course on estate taxation.

## PROBLEM COURSES AND SEMINARS

All problem courses and seminars satisfy the writing requirement. Limited enrollment.

**[LAW Advanced Civil Procedure**

3 credits. Not offered 2001–2002.

A study of complex civil litigation involving multiple parties and multiple claims. Topics include joinder of parties and claims, impleader, interpleader, class actions, and intervention.]

**LAW 703 Advanced Legal Research**

Spring. 3 credits. C. M. Germain and staff. Teaches cutting-edge research techniques to prepare students for practice in the law office of the future. Focuses on desktop electronic legal research, and covers U.S., international, and foreign law, as well as multidisciplinary research. The course is designed to teach students, whose careers will begin in a period of information transition, how to handle traditional and electronic sources and formats and make efficient choices.

**LAW 705 African Americans and the Supreme Court**

Spring. 3 credits. B. J. Holden-Smith. Beginning with its first decisions related to the slavery question, the Supreme Court has at times aided and at other times hindered efforts to afford African Americans full citizenship. This seminar explores the relationship between blacks and the Supreme Court by examining the major Court decisions affecting African Americans and attempting to understand those decisions in their historical contexts. The course begins with a review of the background and meaning of the constitutional provisions pertaining to the status of blacks in the new nation and ends with an intensive look at *Brown v. Board of Education*.

**LAW 707 American Legal Theory**

Fall. 3 credits. R. S. Summers. The fall 2001 topic for this seminar is the appropriate form of basic types of legal phenomena such as criteria of valid law (for both publicly and privately made law), statutory rules, accepted methods of statutory interpretation, the principle of stare decisis and common law rules, adjudicative processes, limitations on judicial power to modify rules, and the formal characteristics of the legal system viewed as a whole. American law lacks appropriate form in many important ways and a heavy price is paid for this. However, appropriate legal form and its distinctive underlying rationales (general legal values) profoundly affect the overall content of law and its practice by lawyers in the American as well as other legal systems. Such formality and its rationales have as much or more of a claim to primacy as the essence of law than do problem-specific policies that also inform the law's content. In this seminar, there is equal emphasis on practical skills and theory.

**LAW 708 Appellate Advocacy**

Fall. 3 credits. J. B. Atlas.

This seminar examines the law and skills that are integral to representing a client on appeal. The seminar is loosely divided into three central parts: (1) the principles of appellate law, including standards of review, the preservation doctrine, harmless-error analysis, and remedies; (2) the unique role of appellate counsel, including ethical duties to the court and client; and (3) appellate skills, including client counseling, issue selection, brief-writing,

and oral argument. Miscellaneous additional topics for exploration include motion practice, leave applications, and the role of law clerks in the decision-making process. Students read and analyze the record of a criminal proceeding, assess and research potential appellate issues, and prepare a brief (including a re-write) for either the prosecution or defense. Each student also orally argues the case in a moot-court session.

**LAW 709 Biblical Law**

Fall. 3 credits. C. M. Carmichael. Analysis of law and narrative in the Bible from the perspective of ancient law and legal history. Topics include the nature of the law codes (e.g., hypothetical formulation versus statutory law), legal issues in the narratives (e.g., law of adultery and women's rights), law and morality (e.g., Ten Commandments), law and religion (e.g., institutions guaranteed by the law but condemned by religious authority), the transformation of extralegal relations into legal ones (e.g., with the introduction of money), legal interpretation in antiquity (e.g., Sermon on the Mount), social factors in legal development (e.g., shame and guilt), and aspects of criminal, family, and private law (e.g., eye for an eye, incest rules, and unjust enrichment).

**LAW 711 The Common Law and African Legal Systems**

Spring. 3 credits. M. Ndulo. This seminar studies legal systems in post-colonial Africa. It concentrates on the former British colonies. During the colonial period, the common law was imported into British Africa. As a result, these countries are now common law jurisdictions. The description is supported by the history of the countries as well as by current statutory guidelines. African countries, however, also retained African customary law as part of the legal system. In today's Africa, the two systems continue to operate side by side. This seminar considers the following issues: the introduction of the common law in Africa; the nature of the customary judicial process; the nature of the plural system; areas of conflict between customary law and the common law in such areas as succession, land tenure, marriage laws, and gender. It also examines issues relating to constitutional law and governance.

**LAW 712 Constitutional Law and Political Theory**

Spring. 3 credits. S. H. Shiffrin. The purpose of the seminar is to explore theories of freedom of speech and theories of equality. How are the ideas of freedom, equality, association, and community linked in doctrine, and how should they be linked? Neoconservative, liberal, radical, feminist, and Marxist writings are considered.

**LAW 713 Consumerism**

Spring. 3 credits. D. A. Kysar. This seminar examines evidence for the existence of consumerism as a pervasive social phenomenon, weighs arguments for and against consumerism as a welfare-enhancing or welfare-decreasing social phenomenon, unravels the role of current law in supporting or suppressing consumerism, and speculates on possible alternative legal approaches to regulating the sources and impacts of consumerism. This is accomplished through careful, contextual examination of consumerism in various legal settings. We discuss products liability law, deceptive advertising regulation, food and drug law,

anti-discrimination law, labor law, environmental law, international trade regulation, and constitutional law. Background readings on economic, psychological, critical and other theoretical approaches to consumerism will be interspersed within these units. Students complete a written research paper in conjunction with the seminar.

#### **LAW 716 Corruption Control**

Spring. 3 credits. R. C. Goldstock.  
This seminar analyzes the types of corruption that exist in both the public and private sectors, the means by which a variety of criminal and non-traditional remedies may be used to reduce the frequency and impact of corrupt activities, and the constitutional and statutory problems implicated by such approaches.

#### **LAW 720 Empirical Studies of Leading Civil Rights Issues**

3 credits. T. Eisenberg.  
This seminar focuses on empirical studies of sex discrimination in employment cases and death penalty cases.

#### **[LAW European Union Law]**

3 credits. Not offered 2001-2002.  
The course studies the EU and EU treaty, institutions, and lawmaking processes; the direct effect, supremacy, and reception of EU law in the member states, the development of the four freedoms (goods, services, persons, and capital) fundamental rights doctrine, protection of the environment, and the EU antitrust law.]

#### **LAW 722 Ethical Issues in Criminal Practice**

Fall. 3 credits. Satisfies the professional responsibility requirement.  
C. Grumbach.  
Using simulated problems and a real-life perspective, this seminar explores the ethical duties of and practical quandaries faced by prosecutors and defense attorneys. It examines conflicts of interest; ethical duties that pertain to the examination of witnesses and argument to the jury; the duty of the prosecutor to "seek justice," not merely to convict; the relationship of the prosecutor to witnesses and police, and the obligation to disclose exculpatory evidence; the duties and dilemmas of the defense attorney confronted with a guilty client who intends to commit perjury or an innocent client who wishes to accept a plea offer; and the right to effective assistance of counsel.

#### **LAW 731 Immigration and Refugee Law**

Fall. 3 credits. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. S. W. Yale-Loehr.  
This seminar explores the evolving relationship between U.S. immigration policy and our national purposes. Immigration plays a central role in contemporary American life, significantly affecting our foreign relations, human rights posture, ethnic group relations, labor market conditions, welfare programs, public services, and domestic politics. It also raises in acute form some of the most basic problems that our legal system must address, including the rights of insular minorities, the concepts of nationhood and sovereignty, fair treatment of competing claimants for scarce resources, the imperatives of mass administrative justice, and pervasive discrimination. In approaching these questions, the course draws on diverse historical, judicial, administrative, and policy materials.

#### **LAW 733 International Criminal Law**

Spring. 3 credits. Recommended prerequisite: Public International Law or International Human Rights. D. Wippman.  
This seminar examines the evolution of modern international criminal law, from Nuremberg to the new International Criminal Court. Topics include the nature and sources of international criminal law, jurisdiction, individual and state responsibility, penalties and deterrence, and alternatives to criminal trials, such as truth commissions and amnesties. The seminar emphasizes recent developments, such as the Pinochet extradition proceedings and efforts to try senior Khmer Rouge leaders.

#### **LAW 734 Introduction to French Law**

Spring. 3 credits. Not available to students with significant knowledge of civil law system. C. M. Germain.  
Introduction to the French legal system from a comparative law perspective, with a focus on civil law methodology and French legal institutions. Topics studied include French law sources and authorities, such as legislation, court decisions, and scholarly writings; the relationship between French law and the European Union; the French court structure in civil, criminal, and administrative law matters and its major procedural features; and the organization of the legal profession.

#### **LAW 735 Islamic Law and Middle Eastern Legal Institutions**

Spring. 3 credits. S. O. Hassan.  
This seminar deals with the origins and sources of Islamic law, the various schools of jurisprudence, and the elaboration of an Islamic legal theory. It considers the practical application of that theory in the law of the family, the Islamic law of nations, and Islamic constitutional theory. The seminar further considers the movement of reform and secularization in Muslim countries and the role of Islamic law in the contemporary legal systems of the Middle East with particular emphasis on the law of obligations and contracts.

#### **LAW 736 Juvenile Advocacy**

Spring. 3 credits. C. Grumbach.  
In the context of the simulated law office of Myron Taylor Juvenile Rights and Defenders Inc. (JRAD), students represent juveniles charged as juvenile delinquents or persons in need of supervision. Class meetings are run as weekly law office training sessions with the students functioning as junior attorneys. Students give oral presentations to their JRAD colleagues on issues of interest to them that arise from the clients' cases. Such issues may include: the preventive detention of juveniles, the application of criminal rights and defenses to delinquency proceedings, police questioning of suspected runaways, the role of the law guardian in representing juveniles, and the rights of children charged with incorrigibility to assert constitutional rights such as freedom of association and the free exercise of religion, over their parents' objection. Using simulated case files for the JRAD clients, students choose clients to represent and file various trial motions and legal memoranda before a designated judge. In this manner, students hone their persuasive writing skills and practice writing for a specific audience, learn to evaluate pleadings, and learn how to develop litigation theories and strategies and formulate a litigation plan.

#### **[LAW Labor Law Theory and Policy Seminar (also ILR 608)]**

3 credits. Prerequisite: Labor Law. Not offered 2001-2002.  
The U.S. collective bargaining system, which had its origins during the New Deal period, has come under intense attack. The intellectual premises of the system have been challenged by scholars on both the right and the left, and at the same time, the decline in the labor movement has undermined its political support. This seminar looks at the theoretical attacks on the New Deal collective bargaining system and at some of the current proposals for its replacement. Some of the topics discussed include: the theory of regulation embodied in the National Labor Relations Act and its critique; alternative conceptions of labor markets and their policy ramifications; and the emerging global economy and its ramifications for domestic labor regulation. There is also discussion of alternative systems of labor regulation, such as found in West Germany, Sweden, and Japan.]

#### **LAW 740 Law and Economics**

Spring. 3 credits. No prior acquaintance with economics is assumed.  
S. J. Schwab.  
The seminar examines the ways in which the law has incorporated, wittingly or unwittingly, an economic perspective. A major theme is the art of economic modeling and the merits and demerits of simplifying assumptions to understand law. A second theme is the Coase Theorem and its application to legal rules. The seminar focuses on the major common law rules in contracts, torts, property, and procedure. The issues surrounding fairness versus efficiency are also stressed.

#### **LAW 741 Law and Higher Education**

Spring. 3 credits. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law or Administrative Law.  
J. J. Mingle.  
Higher education is a complex, idiosyncratic institution. Universities and colleges have a unique mission—teaching, research, and public service—and a uniquely challenging task of accommodating the various constituencies and organizations both internal (governing boards, faculty, students) and external (alumni, legislatures, courts, government agencies), that influence how they are managed and how policies are shaped. This seminar explores the dynamic tensions, high expectations, and complex legal policy issues universities face in fulfilling their mission.

#### **LAW 742 Law and Mental Health Seminar**

Fall. 3 credits. H. R. Beresford.  
The seminar explores issues at the interface of law and psychiatry. After an introduction to clinical and scientific aspects of mental illness, the seminar addresses issues of autonomy, liberty, competency, coercion, and criminal responsibility as they relate to persons with disorders of behavior, cognition, or mood. Students write and present seminar papers on self-selected topics.

#### **LAW 743 Law and Practice in Civil Rights Litigation**

Spring. 3 credits. J. Margulies.  
The seminar explores the legal and practical aspects of police misconduct and prisoner civil rights litigation under 42 U.S.C. section 1983, the principal vehicle for the vindication of constitutional rights. Case materials are based on actual litigation. Each week, students 'litigate' a new issue in the case—e.g.,

municipal and supervisory liability; qualified, sovereign, and absolute immunity; punitive damages, etc.

**[LAW Law, Science, and Technology]**

3 credits. Not offered 2001–2002.

An examination of the interaction between legal principles and procedures and scientific research and development. Topics include the role of the law in regulating cloning, recombinant DNA research, surrogacy, and in vitro fertilization; plant breeders' rights and the patentability of organic matter; judicial assessment of expert scientific evidence; and compensation for damage caused by scientific experiments and new technologies.]

**LAW 745 Law through Literature**

Fall. 3 credits. N. L. Cook.

In this seminar, students use literature, supplemented by law texts, as a basis for understanding operations of law and the impact of legal process on people's lives. An explicit goal of the course is the acquisition of literary skills that can be cross-utilized in law practice. Students thus not only analyze legal principles in the context of stories, but also learn how to apply such literary concepts as metaphor, imagery, plot and character development, perspective, and point of view in their legal work.

**LAW 748 A Lawyer's Responsibilities—Legal Ethics and Professionalism**

Fall. 3 credits. Satisfies the professional responsibility requirement. J. W. Martin.

The seminar focuses initially on the law governing lawyers' conduct and related enforcement mechanisms. The ABA's Model Rules of Professional Conduct, selected state codes, the ABA's Ethics 2000 Commission Report and the ALI Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers are reviewed. State disciplinary processes, disqualification, and malpractice liability are considered. The focus then turns to the elements of professionalism and the extent to which they can be realized in contemporary practice. Finally, students present papers dealing with selective ethical questions or aspects of professionalism. Sample topics may include the responsibility to do pro bono work, equal justice for the poor, discovery abuse, questionable fee arrangements, fraudulent litigation practices, multi-disciplinary practice, client protection funds, and issues involving class actions.

**LAW 756 Legal Aspects of Commercial Real Estate Development**

Spring. 3 credits. J. E. Blyth.

Through the use of several written memoranda and one oral presentation, this seminar addresses considerations basic to commercial real estate development. It focuses on purchase agreements, options, rights of refusal, memoranda thereof, representations, and warranties; disclosure required of brokers and sellers, attorneys as brokers, notarial misconduct; conveyancing and surveys; commercial leases; conventional financing; conflicts between commercial tenants and institutional lenders; alternatives to conventional financing; title insurance; attorney opinion letters; and choice of real estate entity. About one-half of the course is devoted to commercial leases; conventional financing, and alternative to conventional financing (such as tax exempt financing and synthetic leases).

**LAW 757 Legal Ethics and Legal Malpractice**

Fall. 3 credits. Satisfies the professional responsibility requirement.

R. E. O'Malley.

This seminar is an in-depth examination of several fundamental legal ethics subjects: conflicts of interest, the lawyer's obligation of confidentiality, and the ethical limitations on the lawyer and the lawyer's client in a litigation matter. It is supplemented by an analysis of real cases in which a lawyer who has deviated from the norms has been found liable for legal malpractice. The seminar also explores the legal ethics obligations of junior lawyers in instances where the conduct or proposed conduct of a senior supervising lawyer is questionable. Consideration is given to relevant portions of The American Law Institute's Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers (published in 2000), and the American Bar Association Ethics 2000 Commission's final proposals for amendments to the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct.

**LAW 758 Litigation Skills and the Protection of Civil Rights in Housing**

Fall. 3 credits. M. B. Grant.

Students perform practical, pre-trial litigation skills while exploring federal fair housing laws, history, and policies. The seminar includes litigation exercises, legal writing, reading materials, and class discussion. The litigation exercises and legal writing emphasize those skills necessary to investigate, evaluate, manage and resolve a case up to the point of trial. The seminar introduces civil rights in housing through statutes, cases, and literature about underlying policies. The course highlights the differences between some state and local fair housing laws and the federal fair housing laws, and looks at some cutting-edge litigation currently being conducted around the country. Students complete two to three page litigation exercises that simulate work assignments common in a civil litigation practice and at least one oral litigation exercise. Students are permitted to complete these exercises individually, but are encouraged to work as part of a small group. Students will draft two briefs on issues at different procedural postures (for example, injunction and summary judgment), approximately twelve pages each. Each class starts with a discussion of a new litigation skill. The class discussion then shifts to fair housing law and policy. We use photocopied materials and *American Apartheid* by Massey and Denton. The majority of a student's grade is based on the two writing assignments. The balance of the grade is based on completion of the litigation exercises and class participation.

**LAW 759 Modern Legal Thought**

Spring. 3 credits. S. P. Garvey.

This seminar is intended as a general introduction to modern legal theory. It begins with an examination of several different schools of legal thought (positivism, natural law, legal realism, and critical legal studies), focusing on the differing and often competing answers those schools give to a series of questions that have defined the traditional domain of jurisprudence. It next examines several different schools of political thought (libertarianism, liberalism, communitarianism, feminism, and critical race theory), together with their principal claims and commitments. It also examines how, if at all, the idea of each of these schools is reflected in the law,

or alternatively, how those ideas might be used and relied upon to reshape the law. The seminar is intended for those students interested in a broad and even-handed overview and analysis of the most prominent contemporary schools of legal and political thought. Abstract ideas and arguments are, whenever possible, examined in the context of particular cases and controversies, real or imagined.

**LAW 760 Organized Crime Control**

Fall. 3 credits. R. C. Goldstock.

This seminar explores the challenges organized crime poses to society and to traditional law enforcement techniques. Students undertake a simulated investigation using physical and electronic surveillance, the analysis of documentary evidence, and the examination of recalcitrant witnesses before the grand jury. The RICO statute is explored in detail as are a variety of non-criminal remedies including forfeiture and court-imposed trusteeships.

**LAW 765 Pretrial Practice, Litigation Strategies, and Remedies in Commercial Litigation**

Spring. 3 credits. Y. G. Harmon.

This seminar studies the strategies of complex commercial litigation, focusing on case development in the pretrial period. It addresses pretrial discovery (strategies and approaches), and remedies (e.g., preliminary injunctions, receiverships) in the context of difficult and unclear legal issues. Damages theories and development are also explored, as is the use of litigation to achieve business goals. Hardball litigation techniques as well as ethical considerations are considered. Actual litigated cases are dissected.

**LAW 766 Problems in Advanced Torts**

Spring. 3 credits. J. A. Henderson, Jr.

Students have an opportunity to write a paper on a topic of their choosing from the law of torts. Topics not typically covered in the first-year torts course are preferable, including (but not limited to) products liability, business torts, environmental torts, and defamation. Papers are similar in length and scope to a student note in a law review. Required written submissions include topic proposals, outlines, bibliographies, first drafts, and final drafts. Early meetings are devoted to discussions of background topics—e.g., economic analysis of tort law, fairness-based theories, and the like—and selection of topics. Later meetings give each student an opportunity to present his/her work product to the group.

**[LAW Reproductive Issues Seminar]**

3 credits. Not offered 2001–2002.

This seminar considers various reproductive dilemmas, paradoxes, and policies in modern American society. Birth control and abortion are addressed, but the emphasis is on placing the reproductive process within a broad sociolegal context. To this end, we explore issues such as eugenics, the use and regulation of medical technology, lesbian mothering, the relationship between reproduction and poverty programs, and a variety of other contemporary issues.]

**LAW 772 Selected Business Transactions Seminar**

Fall. 3 credits. Recommended prerequisites: Corporations. Z. J. Shulman.

An in-depth look at initial public offerings and acquisitions from a practitioner's point of view. With respect to initial public offerings,



the course covers: the applicable statutory framework, pre-offering corporate preparations (such as the implementation of poison pills and stock option plans), the due diligence process, the implementation of corporate governance policies appropriate for a public company, the offering registration process, liability under federal securities laws, the Securities and Exchange Commission review process, underwriting arrangements, selection of a trading forum (i.e., NYSE, NASDAQ, or AMEX) and the transaction closing. Regarding mergers and acquisitions, the course explores: financing alternatives, accounting treatment, due diligence, choosing an appropriate transaction structure (i.e., stock versus asset sale), public company transaction issues i.e., antitakeover matters and fiduciary concerns, fiduciary duties, and crucial legal aspects of the acquisition, such as letters of intent, successor liability, continuity of employees, and noncompetition agreements.

#### **LAW 774 Separation of Powers**

Fall. 3 credits. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law and Administrative Law strongly advised. Students without such background should consult instructor.  
C. R. Farina.

The last 20 years have witnessed more debate about the nature and consequences of "separation of powers" than we have seen since the Founding Era. This seminar examines the ways this concept is understood and used by modern judges, legislators, executive officials, and scholars to justify, or to attempt to modify, the distribution of power within contemporary American government.

#### **LAW 776 Street Law**

Fall. 3 credits. W. F. Taylor.  
As a new offering in the fall semester, this seminar allows law students to lead weekly discussions at the Auburn Correctional Facility on contemporary legal topics. Although all students enrolled in the seminar are expected to attend the weekly meeting, two students are responsible for presenting a legal or policy issue at each meeting and then opening the floor to questions and comments from the prisoners in attendance. Prison administrators determine who will attend the legal seminar series. From the experience of those in other disciplines who have done similar prison projects at Auburn, it is anticipated that not more than thirty prisoners will participate weekly. The objective of this seminar is to facilitate the exchange of ideas and to give students an additional opportunity to take law and legal education beyond the traditional classroom setting. Possible topics might include: Reparations for African Americans; Legal and Policy Issues; Racial Profiling; Family Law and the Rights of Fathers; Term Limits on Elected Officials; Pornography as Discrimination Against Women; The Relevance of Race, Ethnicity, and Sex to Judicial Appointments; Therapeutic Jurisprudence and Shaming Penalties; and Fourth Amendment and Other Limits on Policing Schools for Drugs and Guns.

#### **LAW 777 Theories of Law, Theories of Film**

Spring. 3 credits. C. D. Bond.  
This seminar examines cultural representations of the American legal system and lawyers. As part of the course materials, students view several canonical, mostly American, films that deal with the law. Students learn the language of film form and theory, which they use to

discuss how particular films construct narratives about the legal system. Topics of inquiry include parallels between law and film as narrative systems, the role of interpretation in constituting legal and cultural meaning, and the manner in which cultural representations of law reflect cultural values, fantasies, and myths, with particular attention given to narratives of race and gender. Students read film theory and criticism and legal theory in an attempt to correlate theories of narrative across both disciplines.

#### **LAW 778 Theories of Property**

Fall. 3 credits. Prerequisite: Property.  
G. S. Alexander.

This seminar explores the various ways that people have conceived of, or understood, property. The materials studied are eclectic and interdisciplinary. They include readings on commons, commodification, and women and property, as well as the classical justifications for private property (libertarian, utilitarian, etc.).

#### **LAW 779 Topics in Feminist Legal Theory**

Spring. 3 credits. M. A. Fineman.  
Over the course of the semester we examine the work of 5 or 6 feminist legal theorists who will also be guest lecturers in the class. The feminist scholars chosen are experts on a variety of legal topics including sexuality, reproduction, family, and work. The objective is to introduce students to feminist thinking and critique in these specific areas, as well as generally. In addition, the seminar is designed to give students an understanding of the processes whereby scholarly (and policy) ideas and concepts are developed by an individual through much revision, reflection and struggle. Two or three pieces of writings by each scholar are distributed and discussed in the session preceding her/his visit to the class. The following week the scholar speaks to the students about the readings and her/his experiences. The scholar responds to questions and comments about her/his current thinking and the direction of future work in her/his area(s) of expertise. Questions and comments are generated and distributed in advance of the scholar's appearance in the class by the students in the form of "reflection papers." A research paper on one of the topics discussed is required at the end of the semester.

#### **LAW 780 Trial Preparation and Practice**

Fall. 3 credits. H. C. Hay.  
Using a sexual harassment lawsuit as a focal point, this seminar seeks to provide students with understanding of, and training in, the basic skills of trial preparation and practice. Students draft a complaint and answer, take and defend a deposition, prepare for and attend a mediation, and ultimately present the case to a mock jury.

### **CLINICAL COURSES AND EXTERNSHIPS**

All clinic courses and externships have limited enrollment.

#### **LAW 781 Capital Punishment Clinic: Post-Conviction Litigation**

Spring. 4 credits. Prerequisite: permission of instructor; Criminal Procedure or criminal law experience preferred.  
J. H. Blume, S. L. Johnson.

Clinic covers death penalty post-conviction litigation including: investigation and the preparation of petitions, memorandums, and briefs. This course is taught as a clinic. Two or possibly three South Carolina Death Row cases are worked on by students. Case selection depends on both pedagogical factors and litigation needs of the inmates. Students read the record and research legal issues. Some students are involved in investigation, while others assist in the preparation of papers. All students are included in discussions regarding the necessary investigation and strategy for the cases.

#### **LAW 782 Capital Trial Clinic**

Spring. 4 credits. Prerequisite: permission of instructor; Criminal Procedure or criminal law experience preferred.  
J. H. Blume, S. L. Johnson.

The clinic covers the issues that are unique to a capital trial, with a focus on a specific capital trial and the issues it presents.

#### **LAW 783 Full-Term Externship**

Fall. 12 credits. G. G. Galbreath, J. M. Miner.

Occasionally students find that their educational and career goals would be best achieved by spending one semester working at a placement outside the law school. The Full-Term Externship course allows students to earn 12 credit hours as externs working full time at various approved placement sites during the fall semester of their third year. Written application must be submitted to the instructors by March 1 of the preceding spring semester. The application should include, among other things, a description of the placement and the activities that the extern expects to perform, a statement of the extern's educational and career goals, and an explanation of how those goals are better met at the placement than at the law school. The instructors, in collaboration with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, review the applications and, by March 15, decide whether each applicant should be granted conditional approval. For students to receive final approval, the placement site must accept the student for the placement and meet specified criteria including identification of an attorney at the placement who will closely supervise and mentor the extern. In addition to his or her work responsibilities for the placement, the extern prepares weekly journal entries for the instructor serving as his or her faculty supervisor, provides the instructor with samples of his or her written work product, engages in regular e-mail communication with the instructor (and, if required by the instructor, with other students in the course), hosts the instructor for a site visit, makes a written evaluation of the placement and the placement experience for the law school's files, and makes him- or herself available in the semester following the externship to do a presentation about the placement for the law school community.

#### **LAW 784 Government Benefits Clinic**

Spring. 6 credits. Course has two classroom components: Government Benefits Clinic class and Clinical Skills 1 or Clinical Skills 3. B. Strom.

The course has a substantive component, in which a broad conceptual understanding of a complex and controversial area of law and public policy is developed, and a live client clinical experience, in which those concepts can be applied in solving actual client

problems. The substantive component provides an introduction to government benefits law by examining various social insurance and need-based benefit programs including Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, and Food Stamps. Case handling involves the representation of clients in government benefits cases involving the Tompkins County Department of Social Services, the N.Y.S. Department of Labor and the Social Security Administration. The course also includes Clinical Skills 1 or Clinical Skills 3. Clinical Skills 1 class addresses interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and advocacy skills through the use of readings, videotapes, discussions, demonstrations, and simulation exercises. Clinical Skills 3 builds on the skills taught in Clinical Skills 1 and addresses such topics as alternative dispute resolution, formal discovery, and motion argument.

**LAW 785 Government Benefits Clinic/ Neighborhood Legal Services Externship**

Spring. 6 credits. B. Strom.

This course is a combination of Government Benefits and the Neighborhood Legal Services Externship and either Clinical Skills 1 or Clinical Skills 3. The course is the same as Government Benefits except that the case handling component involves handling cases for the Ithaca office of Neighborhood Legal Services. See the descriptions for the Government Benefits Clinic and the Neighborhood Legal Services Externship for additional details.

**LAW 786 Judicial Externship**

Fall or spring. 4 credits. G. G. Galbreath. Students work with a trial court judge. Work involves courtroom observation, conferences with the judge, research and writing memoranda, and drafting decisions. The emphasis is on learning about judges, the judicial decision-making process, and trials. There are weekly class meetings with readings and discussions of topics related to the externship experience. While the primary focus is the student's work at the placement, each student also does a class presentation, a final project, and meets individually with the faculty member.

**LAW 790 Law Guardian Externship**

Fall or spring. 4 credits. J. M. Miner. Students learn about the representation of children in abuse and neglect cases, juvenile delinquency proceedings, and PINS (Person in Need of Supervision) cases through their placement at the Tompkins County Law Guardian office. Duties may include interviewing, investigation, drafting memoranda and motions, and assisting in trial preparation. The classroom component is provided by Clinical Skills 1, 2 (fall), or 3 (spring), depending on whether the student has previously been enrolled in a course in which Clinical Skills 1 was a component. Clinical Skills 1 class addresses interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and advocacy skills through the use of readings, videotapes, discussions, demonstrations, and simulation exercises. Clinical Skills 2 builds on the skills taught in Clinical Skills 1. Clinical Skills 3 builds on the skills taught in Clinical Skills 1 and 2.

**LAW 791 Legislative Externship**

Fall or spring. 3 credits. B. Strom. Students work with the local New York State Member of Assembly. Work involves drafting legislation, tracking legislation for constituents,

legal research and writing, responding to constituent requests that particularly require legal research or an explanation of law. The emphasis is on learning about legislative process, drafting of legislation, understanding the reasons for statutory ambiguity, and developing various skills. There are several informal meetings with the faculty supervisor during the semester with readings and group discussions related to the externship experience.

**LAW 792 Neighborhood Legal Services Externship**

Fall or spring. 4 credits. B. Strom.

Classroom component is provided by Clinical Skills 1, 2 (fall), or 3 (spring), depending on whether the student has previously been enrolled in a course in which Clinical Skills 1 was a component. Cases involve the representation of clients of a legal services office, the Ithaca office of Neighborhood Legal Services (NLS). Along with case handling, this externship includes a classroom component, provided by Clinical Skills 1, 2, or 3. The classes are devoted to the development of lawyering skills and issues related to professional responsibility and the role of an attorney. In addition, each student meets periodically with the faculty supervisor for review of the placement experience.

**LAW 793 Public Interest Clinic 1**

Fall or spring. 4 credits. Note: During the second or third week their may be an additional class session. Classes are mandatory. N. Cook, G. G. Galbreath, J. M. Miner, R. Seibel, B. Strom.

Students handle civil cases for low-income clients of the Public Interest Clinic under the supervision of the clinic faculty. Students interview and counsel; investigate and analyze facts; interrelate substantive and procedural law with facts in the context of actual representation; develop a strategy to handle clients' problems; identify and resolve professional responsibility issues; do legal writing; negotiate and settle cases; and represent clients at administrative hearings. Classroom component is provided by the Clinical Skills 1 class, in which students develop interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and advocacy skills through the use of readings, videotapes, discussions, demonstrations, and simulation exercises.

**LAW 794 Public Interest Clinic 2**

Fall. 4 credits. Prerequisite: Public Interest Clinic 1 or a clinic course that included the Clinical Skills 1 classroom component. N. Cook, G. G. Galbreath, J. M. Miner, R. Seibel, B. Strom.

Students handle Public Interest Clinic cases, participate in a classroom component, Clinical Skills 2, and help supervise participants in Public Interest Clinic 1. Cases are handled as described in the course description for Public Interest Clinic 1. The classroom component, Clinical Skills 2, builds on the skills taught in Clinical Skills 1. Students represent the clinic's clients in both federal and state courts.

**LAW 795 Public Interest Clinic 3**

Spring. 4 credits. Prerequisite: Public Interest Clinic 1 or a clinic course that included the Clinical Skills 1 classroom component. N. Cook, G. G. Galbreath, J. M. Miner, R. Seibel, B. Strom.

Students handle Public Interest Clinic cases, participate in a classroom component, Clinical Skills 3, and help supervise participants in Public Interest Clinic 1. Cases are handled as

described in the course description for Public Interest Clinic 1. The classroom component, Clinical Skills 3, builds on the skills taught in Clinical Skills 1 and 2. Students represent the clinic's clients in both federal and state courts.

**LAW 797 Women and the Law Clinic**

Spring. 6 credits. J. M. Miner.

The course has two classroom components: Women and the Law Clinic class and Clinical Skills 1 or Clinical Skills 3 class. Students represent women clients who have legal matters primarily in the family law area (divorce, custody, support, domestic violence). The Women and the Law Clinic class focuses on such issues as the impact of substantive law on women, the impact of legal institutions on women, professional role development, feminist lawyering methods, and other topics related to women and the law. Students also participate in the lawyering skills classroom component, Clinical Skills 1 or Clinical Skills 3. Clinical Skills 1 addresses interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and advocacy skills through the use of readings, videotapes, discussions, demonstrations, and simulation exercises. Clinical Skills 3 builds on the skills taught in Clinical Skills 1.

**LAW 798 Youth Law Clinic**

Spring. 6 credits. Course has two classroom components: Youth Law Clinic class and Clinical Skills 1, 2 (fall), or 3 (spring) class. N. Cook.

Students work with groups of youth and a service providers in a multifaceted approach to identifying and resolving problems of a legal nature. Under the supervision of faculty and community experts, clinic students both handle individual representation cases and participate in non-litigation project work such as community education, legislative advocacy, and mediation training. The emphasis of the course is on planning, communication, policy development, and nonadversarial problem solving. Students also participate in the lawyering skills classroom component, Clinical Skills 1, 2, or 3. Clinical Skills 1 class addresses interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and advocacy skills through the use of readings, videotapes, discussions, demonstrations, and simulation exercises. Clinical Skills 2 builds on the skills taught in Clinical Skills 1.

## NONPROFESSIONAL COURSES

**GOVT 313 The Nature, Functions, and Limits of Law**

Spring. 4 credits. Undergraduates only. R. A. Hillman.

A general-education course for students at the sophomore and higher levels. Law is presented not as a body of rules but as a set of techniques for resolving conflicts and dealing with social problems. The course analyzes the roles of courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies in the legal process, considering also constitutional limits on their power and practical limits on their effectiveness. Assigned readings consist mainly of judicial and administrative decisions, statutes and rules, and commentaries on the legal process.

**LAW 406 Biotechnology and Law (also B&SOC 406)**

Spring. 4 credits. Undergraduates only. L. I. Palmer.

Biotechnology, with myriad applications in areas such as medicine and agriculture, is

creating many challenges for basic social institutions. This course explores the use and potential abuse of biotechnology in areas such as genetic screening and counseling, reproductive technologies, intentional release of genetically engineered organisms, patents, and ownership of human tissue. Particular attention is given to evolving legal and management strategies for regulating the applications of biotechnology. Readings are from science, medicine, law, and public policy. Several short written assignments as well as a research paper are required.

**LAW 410 Limits on and Protection of Creative Expression—Copyright Law and Its Close Neighbors**  
Fall. 4 credits. P. W. Martin.

This course, offered during fall term 2001, provides an introduction to copyright law and closely related legal regimes for non-law students. The bulk of the instruction and discussion are on-line.

Copyright law has become increasingly important as the U.S. has shifted from a predominantly manufacturing economy to an information economy, with such products as software, recorded music, movies, and TV assuming major importance as exports, and digital distribution exploding. This course provides an overview of U.S. copyright law and the relationship between copyright and contractual license, trademark, patent, and the "right of publicity" as these other regimes relate to information products. The survey begins with the substantive and procedural requirements that surround copyright protection. It proceeds to survey the rights granted copyright holders and important limits on those rights such as "fair use." How infringement is established, what remedies are available, and other important features of copyright litigation are covered. Issues raised by new information technologies and recent amendments addressing them receive special attention. Finally, because of the growing importance of the global market for copyright-protected products, the international copyright system is also addressed.

## FACULTY ROSTER

Abrams, Kathryn A., J.D., Yale U. Prof. of Law and Assoc. Prof. of Ethics and Public Life in the College of Arts and Sciences  
Alexander, Gregory S., J.D., Northwestern U. A. Robert Noll Prof.  
Atkinson, Robert E., Jr. J.D., Yale U. Visiting Prof.  
Barceló, John J. III, S.J.D., Harvard U.  
William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law  
Blume, John H., J.D., Yale U. Visiting Prof.  
Clermont, Kevin M., J.D., Harvard U.  
James and Mark Flanagan Professor of Law  
Clymer, Steven D., J.D., Cornell U. Assoc. Prof.  
Cripps, Yvonne M., Ph.D., U. of Cambridge. Visiting Prof.  
Eisenberg, Theodore, J.D. U. of Pennsylvania.  
Henry Allen Mark Professor of Law  
Farina, Cynthia R., J.D., Boston U. Prof.  
Fineman, Martha A., J.D., U. of Chicago.  
Doreatha S. Clarke Professor of Feminist Jurisprudence  
Garvey, Stephen P., J.D., Yale U. Prof.  
Germain, Claire M., M.L.L., U. of Denver.  
Edward Cornell Law Librarian and Professor of Law

Gifford, William C., LL.B., Harvard U. Prof.  
Green, Robert A., J.D., Georgetown U. Prof.  
Hay, George A., Ph.D., Northwestern U.  
Edward Cornell Professor of Law and Professor of Economics in the College of Arts and Sciences  
Hay, Howard C., J.D., U. of Michigan. Visiting Prof.  
Henderson, James A., Jr., LL.M., Harvard U.  
Frank B. Ingersoll Professor of Law  
Hillman, Robert A., J.D., Cornell U.  
Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law  
Holden-Smith, Barbara J., J.D., U. of Chicago. Prof.  
Johnson, Sheri L., J.D., Yale U. Prof.  
Kysar, Douglas A., J.D., Harvard U. Asst. Prof.  
Macey, Jonathan R., J.D., Yale U. J. DuPratt White Professor of Law  
Margulies, Joseph, J.D., Northwestern U. Visiting Prof.  
Martin, John W., Jr., J.D., DePaul U. Visiting Prof.  
Martin, Peter W., LL.B., Harvard U.  
Jane M. G. Foster Professor of Law  
Ndulo, Muna B., D. Phil., Trinity C. Prof.  
Palmer, Larry I., LL.B., Yale U. Prof.  
Rachlinski, Jeffrey J., Ph.D., Stanford U. Prof.  
Rossi, Faust F., J.D., Cornell U.  
Samuel S. Leibowitz Professor of Trial Techniques  
Ruskola, Teemu, J.D., Yale U. Asst. Visiting Prof.  
Schwab, Stewart J., Ph.D., U. of Michigan. Prof.  
Shiffrin, Steven H., J.D. Loyola U. of Los Angeles. Prof.  
Siliciano, John A., J.D., Columbia U. Prof.  
Simson, Gary J., J.D. Yale U. Prof.  
Spence, David B., Ph.D., Duke U. Asst. Visiting Prof.  
Stone, Katherine V. W., J.D., Harvard U. Prof. of Law and Anne Evans Estabrook Prof. of Dispute Resolution in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations  
Summers, Robert S., LL.B., Harvard U.  
William G. McRoberts Research Professor in Administration of the Law  
Taylor, Winnie F., LL.M., U. of Wisconsin. Prof.  
Teitelbaum Lee E., LL.M., Northwestern U. Prof.  
Wippman, David, J.D., Yale U. Prof.

## Legal Aid Clinic

Cook, Nancy L., J.D., Georgetown U. Senior Lecturer and Director  
Galbreath, Glenn G., J.D., Case Western Reserve U. Senior Lecturer  
Miner, JoAnne M., J.D., U. of Connecticut. Senior Lecturer  
Seibel, Robert F., J.D., Northwestern U. Visiting Sr. Lecturer  
Strom, Barry, J.D., Cornell U. Senior Lecturer, Cornell Legal Aid Clinic

## Legal Methods Program

Anderson, Paige S., J.D. Cornell U. Lecturer  
Atlas, Joel, J.D., Boston U. Senior Lecturer  
Bond, Cynthia D., J.D., Cornell U. Lecturer  
Grumbach, Carol, J.D., Cornell U. Director of Legal Methods Prog. and Senior Lecturer  
McKee, Estelle M., J.D., Columbia U. Lecturer  
Mooney, Andrea J., J.D., Cornell U. Lecturer

## Academic Library Staff

Germain, Claire M., LL.B., U. of Paris. Edward Cornell Law Librarian and Professor of Law  
Bynum, Charlotte L., J.D., Tulane U. Reference Librarian

Court, Patricia G., J.D. Hamline U. Asst. Director for Administration and Public Affairs  
Gillespie, Janet M., M.S., Cornell U.  
Administrative Supervisor/Access Service  
Kreiser, Brandy, J.D., Texas Tech. Reference Librarian  
Pajerek, Jean M., M.L.S., SUNY-Albany. Head of cataloging

## Members of Other Faculties Associated with the Law School

Carmichael, Calum M., B. Litt., Oxford U. Prof. College of Arts and Sciences  
Hirschmann, Nance, J., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U. Assoc. Prof., Government  
Kuruvilla, Sarash C., Ph.D., U. of Iowa. Assoc. Prof., School of Industrial and Labor Relations  
Lieberwitz, Risa L., J.D., U. of Florida. Assoc. Prof., Collective Bargaining, Labor Law, and Labor History  
O'Hara, Maureen, Ph.D., Northwestern U. Prof., Johnson Graduate School of Management  
Santiago-Ivizarry, Vilma, Ph.D., New York U. Asst. Prof., College of Arts and Sciences

## Adjunct Faculty Members

Balotti, R. Franklin, LL.B., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Beresford, H. Richard, M.D., U. of Colorado. Adjunct Prof.  
Blyth, John E., Dr.jur., Goethe U. Adjunct Prof.  
Briggs, W. Buckley, J.D., Georgetown U. Adjunct Prof.  
Davis, Johnita, P., J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Davis, Jonathan G., LL.M. Georgetown U. Adjunct Prof.  
Gaulding, Jill R., J. D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Grable, Andrea F., J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Goldstock, Ronald G., J.D., Harvard U. Adjunct Prof.  
Grant, Mary Elizabeth, J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Harmon, Yvette G., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Hassan, Sherif O., LL.M., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Kingston, Andrew, J.D., Harvard U. Adjunct Prof.  
Meyer, Judith P., J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Mingle, James J., J.D., U. of Virginia. Adjunct Prof.  
O'Malley, Robert E., J.D., Northwestern U. Adjunct Prof.  
Ridgeway, Delissa A., J.D., Northeastern U. Adjunct Prof.  
Shulman, Zachary, J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
St. Landau, Norm D., J.D., Antioch C. Adjunct Prof.  
Silverstein, Karen, J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
White, Dale T., J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.  
Yale-Loehr, Stephen W., J.D., Cornell U. Adjunct Prof.